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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1989

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- Utah's November 1989 unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.9 percent.
- November's unemployment rate and September's and October's revised figures – all 3.9 percent – tie for the lowest Utah unemployment rate of the decade.
- Low joblessness suggests a "full employment" scenario and a few local employers report a labor shortage for lower paying jobs.
- The State added 31,100 new nonagricultural jobs from November 1988 to November 1989 (up 4.6 percent).
- Since November 1988, energetic service industry employment growth of 10,300 jobs fueled job expansion – seconded by the retail trade industry with 7,900 new positions.
- Utah's strong economy should encourage holiday spending.

Firm and Steady

Some people might call the new unemployment figure downright monotonous. After revisions, Utah's November 1989 jobless rate merely repeated September's and October's performance. However, few Utahns are complaining. Why? November's unemployment rate of 3.9 percent ties the "record low" Utah jobless rate for the decade. Of course, 28,900 out-of-work Utahns might still protest that the rate is "too high." And, while not significantly lower than the November 1988 figure (4.1 percent), the current rate continues a recent trend compared

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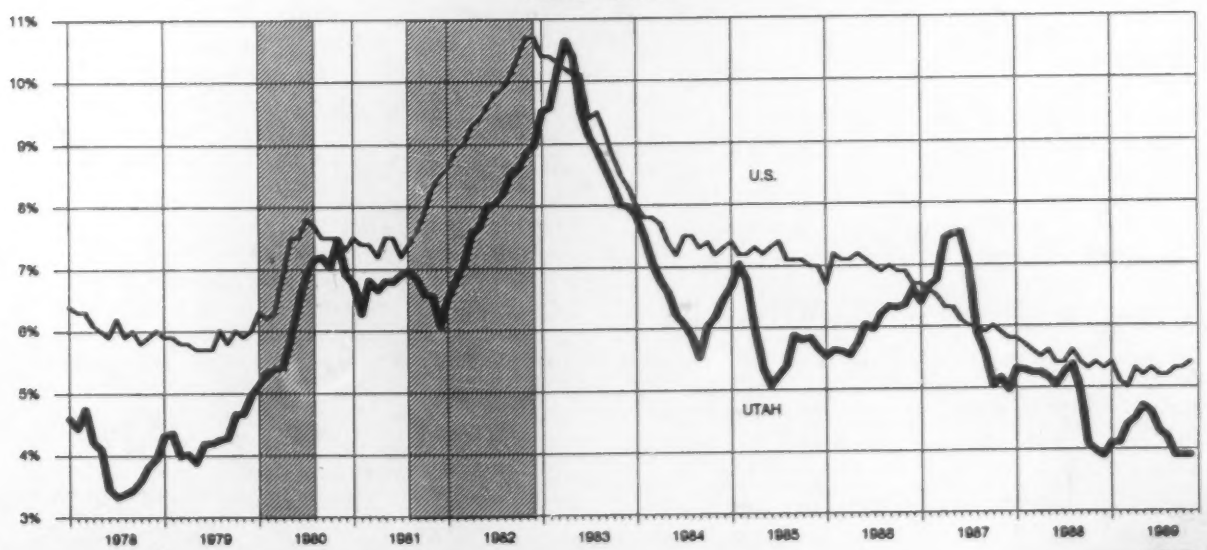
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Utah and United States
1978-1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

with the country as a whole. The November figure falls nearly 1.5 points below the national average (5.4 in November 1989).

Job Creation Strong

Growth in the number of nonfarm jobs provides even better news for the Utah economy. Since November 1988, Utah has added 31,100 new jobs to its nonagricultural payrolls. Moreover, final data for the first and second quarters of 1989, suggest the 4.6 percent November-to-November increase is indicative of growth through-out 1989. During November 1989, nonfarm employment reached its highest level ever in the State – 712,000 jobs.

A Labor Shortage?

After examining November's data, most economists would consider Utah a "full employment" state. In other words, most out-of-work people are now between jobs, just entering the labor market, or lacking skills required by available job openings. In fact, anecdotal information from employers indicates a possible labor shortage for many lower paying jobs – particularly in retail trade and certain service industries. This shortage could conceivably bid up wages for these positions. Nevertheless, in October 1989, the hourly wage rate in retail trade equaled the year-ago figure. In other words, the data do not yet substantiate the claim of higher wages – but could at a later date. Of course, because of the large size of retail trade and service industries, any upward movement in wages must be significant to impact the entire sector.

Retail Sales, Retail Sales

At this time of year, many thoughts turn to the shopping mall – not only on a personal level, but with an economic perspective as well. How much fuel will the holiday shopping season pump into retail trade? Utah's strong economy should keep consumers from putting a "bah humbug" on Christmas spending. Studies indicate that about 25 percent of total yearly retail sales occur during the holiday season. Nationally, the Paine-Webber index of chain store sales for November is up a moderate 4.5 percent. Retailers report mixed returns – some reporting low holiday revenues; others strong sales. In the pre-holiday months, Utah experienced strong gains in actual retail sales. This fact hints that a vibrant holiday shopping season could still be ahead.

Not only does holiday buying add cheer to the retail sector, it also adds jobs to the economy. Just since September, Utah has generated 2,900 new jobs in retail trade. Last year, Christmas spending (September through December) stimulated the creation of 5,500 retail trade jobs.

Moreover, throughout the year, the trade sector (wholesale trade plus retail trade) has proved to be a major supplier of Utah jobs. Since November 1988, the retail trade industry added 7,900 new positions; wholesale trade, 2,700. Together these sectors accounted for slightly more than one-third of total nonfarm job growth.

Services Still Lead

However, the growth industry of the eighties – services – remains the front-runner in job creation. Between November 1988 and November 1989, the service industry grew by 10,300 positions – a 6.4 percent gain. In other words, by itself, services furnished another one-third of Utah's total new positions. Services to business, in particular telemarketing, personnel supply, and computer-related services, exhibited a phenomenal "mover and shaker" growth rate of 16 percent.

Producing the Goods

During the past few years, job growth among Utah's various industrial sectors could hardly be called uniform. The mining, construction, and manufacturing industries all sustained severe employment losses. However, these goods-producing industries rebounded and show moderate, if not strong job expansion. Furthermore, no major industries lost jobs when comparing November 1988 and November 1989 figures.

The solid growth in mining, construction, and manufacturing employment provide further evidence of a strong Utah economy. Mining and construction generated November 1988 to November 1989 growth rates of about 5 percent. Manufacturing employment grew slightly slower with a 3 percent year-over rate.

Other Industries, Other Growth Rates

Between November 1988 and November 1989, government turned in another moderate 3 percent growth rate – state government generated the largest share of these new jobs. The transportation/communications/utilities sector fell in behind government with a 2 percent, 1,000 job year-to-year gain while finance/insurance/real estate has added a mere 200 jobs since November 1988.

Wrapping it up. . .

Many analysts see the current softness in the national economy as a chance to start doomsaying. As it stands nationally, manufacturing is the only industry experiencing any serious distress. Other industrial sectors appear strong and vital. This vigor should prevent any downturn in the national economy. Utah, which sits in a better economic position than the nation as a whole, should continue to see a strong labor force picture.

Lecia Parks Langston, Supervising Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6				
-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.2				

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

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ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

SECOND QUARTER 1989

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**95.6**	**94.8**	**86.9**	**89.8**	**101.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Provo, Utah	**88.9**	**89.7**	**75.4**	**88.9**	**99.4**	**89.2**	**93.7**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	104.6	103.8	106.7	91.7	108.0	120.9	103.0
Sacramento, California	112.6	104.8	120.3	111.5	111.9	122.8	110.1
San Diego, California	129.2	106.4	200.8	78.1	127.0	125.2	110.1
Denver, Colorado	103.9	95.5	117.9	89.9	101.4	113.8	102.4
Boise, Idaho	95.1	89.8	101.9	73.7	99.3	87.2	101.1
Missoula, Montana	98.5	103.7	86.4	97.7	100.7	110.0	101.3
Reno/Sparks, Nevada	103.4	99.1	114.1	97.8	99.5	109.5	100.4
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.5	98.1	108.8	99.0	103.0	105.1	97.5
Seattle, Washington	108.5	111.2	115.9	63.0	117.0	139.7	107.2
Casper, Wyoming	91.2	101.3	72.4	93.5	87.8	98.4	98.2
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	106.5	94.5	108.1	118.7	99.1	131.5	105.0
Indianapolis, Indiana	100.1	97.0	100.6	100.2	110.7	98.5	97.3
Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas	96.7	93.5	94.8	90.5	99.3	97.9	101.0
Buffalo, New York	109.7	110.2	115.4	118.4	108.5	102.1	104.2
Houston, Texas	102.8	106.9	83.9	118.8	111.7	105.6	103.9
* Highest City	129.2 San Diego, CA	113.2 Midland, TX	200.8 San Diego, CA	139.2 Lancaster, PA	127.0 San Diego, CA	166.2 Bakersfield, CA	116.0 Philadelphia, PA
* Lowest City	86.7 Pueblo, CO	85.8 Akron, OH	71.3 Pueblo, CO	63.0 Seattle, WA	86.6 Sharon, PA	66.4 Fayetteville, AK	88.3 Fayetteville, AK

* Does not include cities in Alaska or New York.

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

Agricultural Wages and Immigration Reform: A Cause-Effect Relationship?

by

R. Dwight Norris
Survey Coordinator

"Thanks to the meddling of the government, I could not find any workers to harvest my sour cherries this year, so I let the fruit hang on the trees!!" This statement by a small fruit grower in Utah county characterizes the kinds of reactions growers have had to the 1989 labor shortage in the agricultural belt. The Wall Street Journal's Weekly Labor Letter of September 5, 1989 gave some attention to the labor supply problem in the farm belt. While most farming concerns operate on the margins of profitability, any appreciable increase in labor costs creates problems for the bottom line. The Journal quoted wage increases of 33 cents an hour in July over one year ago. "Wages of piece-rate fruit and vegetable pickers..jumped almost 25 percent to $6.08 an hour." The article attributed labor shortages brought about by the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 as the reason for increasing wage costs.[1]

While growers and agri-business groups reluctantly went along with IRCA, no one could foresee the ultimate effects of the act on the labor market. Much hand-wringing high-lighted the debate over proposals to punish employers who would be caught hiring or employing undocumented workers. Also, objections by minority groups, fearing persecution of their constituencies worked to scuttle the legislation when it first came up for consideration in the late seventies. After eight years of grappling with these issues, Congress cleared the bill in late 1986 with the support of the Reagan Administration. In its final form, some of the "Draconian aspects" of the legislation were modified to make it more palatable to employers.

The final compromise allowing this legislation to pass focused on two related issues; the penalties assessed to corporations caught hiring undocumented workers and the amnesty program. The amnesty program was staggered in its implementation, giving corporations and workers one year to adjust to enforcement of laws against hiring illegal immigrants. During the grace period, undocumented workers who had proof of residency since 1982 signed up with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to get green cards (Sec. 245-A papers), the means of identifying a foreign worker as legal. These workers were given temporary documentation and allowed to remain in the country while waiting for their cases to be decided. This grace period ended in May of 1988. Illegal workers in certain agricultural sectors were allowed until November 30, 1988 to sign up for the Special Agricultural Worker (SAW) program. Nationwide, over three million signed up for amnesty. By November of 1989, two million cases had been decided, with over one million still to be adjudicated. In Utah, 3,000 individuals signed up for the amnesty program and 4,000 signed up for the SAW program.

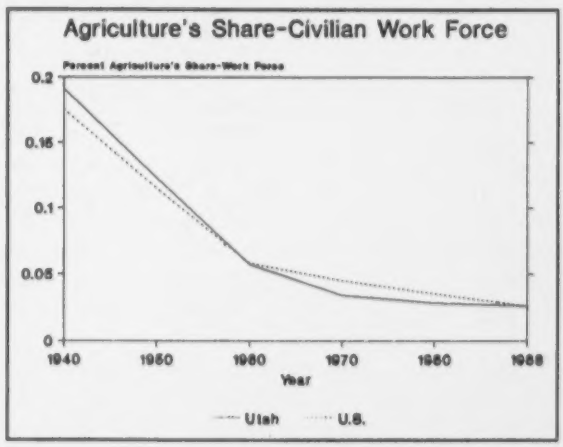
Some mobility was expected as a result of the amnesty program, but no one could predict the extent of its effect on the labor market. Legalization gave a considerable number of these immigrants the confidence to migrate out of the farm sector into the service and manufacturing sectors. Workers who choose to remain in the farm belt have suddenly undergone an attitudinal change. Not only are they able to bid up their wages, but they can pick and choose their employers. Most observers of

[1] Wall Street Journal, September 5, 1989, pg. A1

immigration policy now discount the effectiveness of IRCA at stemming the flow of illegal immigrants.[2] However, employers in Utah, and most likely the surrounding states harbor a certain amount of "fear and loathing" over the punitive measures contained in IRCA. They are making sure their workers are legal. Prior to IRCA, labor market analysts never got a handle on how many farmers were hiring illegal workers. In 1988, amnesty effectively answered that question. Post-IRCA speculation now centers on the limits to which unscrupulous growers and desperate illegal workers will go to get around IRCA. The INS is currently investigating an underground network set up to obtain illegal green cards.[3]

Utah's Farm Labor Shortage

One Utah fruit grower responded, "Because no experienced help was available, I had to hire local teenagers to harvest my fruit. I hired 30 youths in order to find seven good pickers." One grower solved the absence of qualified workers this way. Shortages in some crop activities come more sharply into focus when compared to the total number of agricultural employees in the state. The 1989 wage survey reports slightly over 8,000 agricultural employees. Local INS authorities have no way of calculating the number of immigrants who were actually agricultural workers, but they observed a significant number did not return to the farms.[4]



The law established the H-2A procedure to make short run adjustments in the labor market. Growers who expect a shortage of labor can apply with the DOL for foreign contract labor under certain circumstances. However, most policy analysts question whether this is adequate as a long term solution.

Back to the Future--Utah's Agricultural Wage Survey

Agricultural wage surveys by state employment agencies fell victim to agriculture's declining contribution to the total U.S. employment picture. Between 1948 and 1983, agriculture's share of man

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[2] Wall Street Journal, November 6, 1989, Page A16. Some social scientists attribute the ever-increasing numbers of illegal immigrants in large urban areas to IRCA. In effect, the law has not stemmed the flow of undocumented workers across the borders, but it has effectively closed off the migration of this populace to the nations farms, instead funneling them into the larger urban areas. Much to the chagrin of the INS, the City of Los Angeles has established a "day worker" program in order to help find work for the 'new undocumented workers".

[3] Some INS officials estimate that a significant portion of the 4,000 workers signing up for the SAW program, may not have actually been agricultural workers. Illegal immigrants working in the industrial and service sectors may have devised phony agricultural work histories in order to qualify for this program. If this is the case, the actual number of agricultural workers moving out of agriculture is somewhat mitigated.

[4] Although regional immigration authorities have no formal means to document this assumption, their observations are consistent with what the wage survey team has found from talking to growers in these agricultural sectors.

hours worked in the private sector shrunk from 17 percent to less than 5 percent.[5] One of the provisions of IRCA resurrects these monitoring capabilities of state employment agencies. This authority grows out of Federal Regulations at 20 CFR Part 655, Subpart B which establishes procedures and a systematic process to acquire information sufficient to carry out the requirements of the law. "It provided a mechanism whereby state labor market analysts could observe changes in certain sectors of agriculture believed to be impacted as a result of the legislation. The regulations also provide" the Department's methodology for the two-fold factual determination on the availability of domestic workers and of any adverse effect which would be occasioned by the use of foreign workers for particular temporary and seasonal agricultural jobs...." The greater responsibility for the operation of the program has been delegated to the Regional Offices of the Employment and Training Administration and the State Employment Security Offices. While early effects of agricultural labor shortages have been felt in the east, midwest and south, Utah was one of the first western states to anticipate a shortage. The Labor Market Information Services Division (LMI) of the Utah Department of Employment Security (UDES) put in place an agricultural wage survey in July.

The goal of the LMI Division was to achieve a 70 percent rate of response from growers. The final rate of response, 82 percent, was one of the outstanding achievements of the 1989 survey. The cooperation of the growers was the integral component in surpassing response rate goals. The initial survey was directed at growers, however, the DOL requires the survey be validated by in-the-field interviews of employees. This activity was conducted by local office interviewers in the District Job Service centers. Workers employed by 10 percent of the growers were interviewed to validate the grower's survey. Utah found discrepancy in wages between what growers reported and what surveyors discovered in the field.

Structural aspects of Utah's agricultural economy made analyzing crop information problematic. Utah's ranchers and dairy farmers are often involved in crops that support their primary revenue producer. As many growers (especially in the fruit orchards) were forced to hire inexperienced workers during this growing season, establishing averages for daily production levels proved difficult. Defining units of production for growers of fruits and vegetables further complicated wage determination.

Utah Farm Labor Wages 1975-1989

Three kinds of wage information are furnished by this survey: average wage, prevailing rates utilizing the 40 percent rule and prevailing rates utilizing the 51 percent rule.[6] Analytical tools were developed from historical wage information from several sources. Comparative tables highlight the difference in past wages as reported by the Utah Department of Agriculture (Table 1, 1975-1989) with the results of this survey. Data in Table 1 breaks down the job categories into four areas; field workers, livestock workers, field and livestock workers and "other". In-Season Wage Reports (Table Two, 1980-1989) submitted by local Job Service offices provided another source of historical data. Table 2 gives a sampling of several job classifications and traces their wage history from 1980. In-Season reports are a near accurate reflection of market wages, because the information is gleaned from agricultural job orders in local offices. However, the wages reported represent only those growers who utilized the services of the local job centers.

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[5] U.S Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, July Issues, Various years, selected tables.

[6] As defined in ET Handbook No. 385, Aug, 1981, pgs. I-115--I-119. The average rate is calculated on the number of workers in a job category. When 40% of the employees in a category are paid the same wage, the 40% rule applies. If less than 40% of the employees make a single wage, at the point where 51% are summed, the prevailing rate is set.

Utah conducts In-Season Wage Reports annually between May and October in those areas of the state where migrant workers are utilized in crop gathering. In Utah, these areas include the North Central and Northern sections of the state. Selected average and prevailing rates of the 1989 LMI Wage Survey are graphically illustrated in Table 1 and 2. The historical data (Table 1) mirrors the levels of wage inflation occurring in the industrial and service sectors. Between 1977 and 1980, higher rates of inflation prevailed and farm wages rose by 53 percent. From 1981 through 1987, wages increased by 12.2 percent, reflecting the lower rates of inflation of the mid 1980's. However, from 1987 to 1989 wages have surged forward by 30.7 percent, the largest chunk of the increase occurring in late 1989 (the LMI wage survey was taken during August and September 1989).

When the focus is placed on individual job categories (Table 2), it is possible to isolate those crop activities hardest hit by the labor shortage. Crops harvested in late summer or early fall (apples, pears, peaches, hay) experienced dramatic increases in labor costs over 1988, 48.3 percent.[7] Harvesting of early crops (cherries, vegetables, etc.) saw labor costs rising by 7.5 percent.

A most striking result in this survey is how wage increases have worked their way through the agricultural sector. Although the absence of undocumented workers could be expected to bid up wages in those crop activities where they are concentrated, wage inflation has also occurred in the more stable sectors of the agricultural belt. Cattle ranches, dairy, hay, chicken, turkey, and hog farms all experienced substantial increases in wage levels, about 25 percent. In two examples of late fall, crop activity prevailing wages (Table 3 & 4) were affected. Apple harvesting (Table 3) is a crop activity which is sensitive to the supply of foreign workers; hay harvesting (Table 4) is a more stable activity, utilizing local or interstate workers. The piece rate wages of apple pickers spiraled to $9.00 a bin from $7.00 a bin in 1988. Hay haulers rates jumped $1.00 an hour, from $4.00 in 1988 to $5.00 in 1989. These wage levels represent a 28.5 percent and 25.0 percent increase, respectively.

Conclusion

Increasing wage levels, while occurring on a much broader sweep throughout the farm sector, may or may not be wholly attributable to IRCA. At this point in the economic cycle, some analysts site the reoccurrence of wage-push as a factor in recent mild increases in levels of the overall inflation rate. The agriculture sector is more sensitive to market forces. Farmers might be the first to feel the effects of the wage-push phenomena. In those crop activities utilizing foreign workers, analysts can deduct a cause-effect relationship with IRCA as the prime culprit.

Given the observations of labor market mobility, several questions remain concerning IRCA. How much competition are legalized immigrants giving to domestic workers in manufacturing and service? What kinds of adjustments to policy will be necessary in order to alleviate any shortages persisting into future growing seasons? Has the legislation actually worked to exacerbate the problems it was supposed to correct? These questions await further analysis. If the problem becomes a permanent aspect of the market, as the Wall Street Journal anticipates, growers are likely to put immediate pressure on the President to lift immigration quotas and on Congress to allow for some sort of permanent solution.[8] In

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[7] As previously mentioned, some earlier crops experienced labor shortages. Those growers would have increased wages if enough workers would have been around to take a higher wage. In most cases, these growers opted for one of two alternatives: they brought on less productive labor resources (teenagers or inexperienced Asian workers) or they refused to harvest the crop.

[8] Legislation to revise immigration quotas and to further institutionalize some aspects of IRCA has cleared the Senate and is now making its way through the House. This legislation is entitled "The Legal Immigration Reform Act of 1989. This act empowers the President more flexibility in adjusting immigration quotas.

1989, IRCA caused limited disruption on the supply side in certain crop activities. How fast growers can make adjustments to this supply dilemma will determine whether or not this problem is of short-run or long-term duration. Foreign contract labor could become a more permanent tool for dealing with labor shortages. One thing is for certain: growers will be forced to pay the higher prevailing wage if they depend on legal foreign workers to solve supply problems. Perhaps the best outcome of IRCA is that wages in the agricultural sector will not be undercut by the presence of foreign workers.

TABLE A
UTAH AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL WAGES 1975-1989
(Dollars)

JOB CATEGORY	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989***
FIELD & LIVESTOCK*	2.29	2.21	2.53	2.55	3.17	3.88	3.85	3.84	3.73	4.52	4.36	5.81	4.32	4.47	4.71	5.65
FIELD WORKERS**			2.73	3.45	4.11	4.18	3.99	3.64	4.52	4.32	4.41	4.50	4.30	4.62	4.59	4.80
LIVESTOCK WORKERS				2.43	2.90	3.50	3.52	3.70	4.04	3.91	4.40	6.17	3.82	4.62	4.77	4.90

* COMBINES FIELD AND LIVESTOCK WORKERS
** FRUIT AND VEGETABLE HARVESTERS
*** RESULTS OF 1989 LMI AG. SURVEY

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information Services

TABLE B
IN-SEASON FARM LABOR REPORTS 1980-1989
(Dollars)

JOB CATEGORY	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1989*
APPLES-PICKERS	7.00	5.00	3.50	NA	NA	NA	3.35	3.50	3.50	3.50	6.25
CHERRIES SW-PICKERS	NA	3.50	3.50	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.50	3.85
HAY HAULERS	3.10	3.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	3.35	3.35	3.50	4.00	5.00
ONION HARVESTERS	3.10	3.50	3.50	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.50	3.75
PEACHES-PICKERS	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.35	3.35	3.50	3.50	5.00
PEARS-PICKERS	3.10	3.10	3.35	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.35	3.35	3.50	3.50	5.15
POTATO HARVESTERS	3.50	3.35	3.50	NA	NA	3.60	NA	3.35	NA	NA	3.75
TOMATO HARVESTERS	3.10	3.10	3.50	3.35	3.35	NA	3.35	3.35	3.50	3.50	3.35

* TAKEN FROM 1989 AG. WAGE SURVEY

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information Services

TABLE C
UTAH PREVAILING WAGE RATES FOR AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 1989
(DOLLARS)

APPLE PICKERS		HAY HAULERS	
NO. OF EMPLOYEES	PIECE RATE	NO. OF EMPLOYEES	HOURLY WAGE
4	12.00	1	12.50
3	11.00	1	11.66
5	10.40	2	10.00
204	10.00	2	9.37
7	9.50	4	7.87
118	9.00*	2	7.81
16	8.50	11	7.50
132	8.00	6	7.00
136	7.00	1	6.87
2	6.00	2	6.56
4	5.00	12	6.25
5	4.50	26	6.00
		1	5.62
		9	5.50
		186	5.00**
		4	4.90
		43	4.50
		1	4.37
		5	4.25
		2	4.16
		127	4.00
		2	3.75
		37	3.50
		21	3.35
		5	3.12
		22	3.00
		6	2.50

* PREVAILING PIECE RATE
** PREVAILING HOURLY RATE
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security
Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE D
RESIDENCY OF UTAH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN SELECTED JOB CATEGORIES
1989

JOB CATEGORY	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				HOURLY
	TOTAL	LOCAL*	IN-STATE	INTERSTATE	WAGE
APPLE PICKERS	636	220	41	375	$4.50
HAY HAULERS	592	234	13	6	5.00
SOUR CHERRY PICKERS	801	53	86	437	4.50
SWEET CHERRY PICKERS	1,179	341	244	612	3.85
PEAR PICKERS	146	28	5	113	5.15
PEACH PICKERS	268	96	2	170	5.00
POTATO HARVESTERS	189	33	11	145	3.75
ONION HARVESTERS	610	266	41	303	3.75

* Worker resides in the same county in which he is employed.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security
Labor Market Information Services

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1989(f)	Nov. 1988	% Change	Oct. 1989(p)	Oct. 1988	% Change	Sept. 1989(r)	Sept. 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	815,300	773,200	5.4	801,100	769,700	4.1	804,800	777,200	3.6
Employed Persons	786,800	744,300	5.7	773,200	739,800	4.5	775,500	741,900	4.5
Unemployed	28,500	28,900	—1.4	27,900	30,000	—7.0	29,300	35,200	—16.8
Percent of Labor Force	3.5	3.7	—	3.5	3.9	—	3.6	4.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	3.9	4.1	—	3.9	4.3	—	3.9	4.9	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.4	5.4	—	5.3	5.3	—	5.3	5.4	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1989(f)	Nov. 1988	% Change	Oct. 1989(p)	Oct. 1988	% Change	Sept. 1989(r)	Sept. 1988	% Change
Total	712.0	680.9	4.6	706.4	675.5	4.6	705.2	674.9	4.5
Mining	8.3	7.9	5.1	8.5	8.1	4.9	8.5	8.1	4.9
Metal Mining	2.9	2.6	11.5	3.0	2.7	11.1	3.0	2.7	11.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.7	2.5	8.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.8	—3.6	2.8	2.9	—3.4	2.8	2.9	—3.4
Contract Construction	28.5	27.2	4.8	28.8	27.5	4.7	29.2	28.2	3.5
Manufacturing	105.8	102.4	3.3	105.0	101.6	3.3	104.6	101.5	3.1
Durable Goods	70.4	68.4	2.9	70.1	68.1	2.9	70.0	67.8	3.2
Primary Metals	6.0	5.5	9.1	5.8	5.3	9.4	5.8	5.3	9.4
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.3	17.2	0.6	17.4	17.3	0.6	17.4	17.3	0.6
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.6	9.4	2.1	9.5	9.3	2.2	9.4	9.2	2.2
Transportation Equipment	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.6	16.6	0.0	16.6	16.6	0.0
Other Durable Goods	20.8	19.6	6.1	20.8	19.6	6.1	20.8	19.4	7.2
Non-Durable Goods	35.4	34.0	4.1	34.9	33.5	4.2	34.6	33.7	2.7
Food & Kindred Products	11.9	11.5	3.5	11.9	11.5	3.5	11.7	11.5	1.7
Textile & Apparel Products	6.5	6.3	3.2	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.3	6.2	1.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.6	4.3	7.0	4.5	4.2	7.1	4.6	4.3	7.0
Other Non-Durable Goods	12.4	11.9	4.2	12.2	11.7	4.3	12.0	11.7	2.6
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	42.1	41.1	2.4	41.6	40.6	2.5	41.8	40.7	2.7
Railroad Transportation	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.5	2.8	—10.7
Other Transportation	25.0	23.8	5.0	24.5	23.3	5.2	24.6	23.3	5.6
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.6	14.6	0.0	14.6	14.6	0.0	14.7	14.6	0.7
Trade	172.8	162.2	6.5	169.1	158.7	6.6	169.9	160.5	5.9
Wholesale Trade	38.7	36.0	7.5	38.7	36.0	7.5	38.7	36.0	7.5
Retail Trade	134.1	126.2	6.3	130.4	122.7	6.3	131.2	124.5	5.4
Building Materials	5.5	5.0	10.0	5.5	5.0	10.0	5.5	5.1	7.8
Food Stores	23.5	22.6	4.0	23.2	22.3	4.0	23.2	22.5	3.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	15.7	14.7	6.8	15.8	14.8	6.8	16.1	14.9	8.1
Eating & Drinking Places	41.8	39.5	5.8	41.6	39.3	5.9	42.7	40.9	4.4
Other Retail	47.6	44.4	7.2	44.3	41.3	7.3	43.7	41.1	6.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.1	32.9	0.6	33.1	32.9	0.6	33.2	33.3	—0.3
Services	171.6	161.3	6.4	171.9	161.6	6.4	172.1	161.1	6.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.6	10.1	5.0	10.9	10.4	4.8	11.3	10.8	4.6
Personal Services & Amusements	16.6	16.8	—1.2	16.7	16.9	—1.2	17.3	16.9	2.4
Business Services	50.0	43.0	16.3	50.0	43.0	16.3	49.6	42.8	15.9
Medical & Other Health Services	42.9	41.8	2.6	42.7	41.6	2.6	42.7	41.7	2.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	37.4	35.9	4.2	37.4	35.9	4.2	37.0	35.2	5.1
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.9	11.7	1.7	12.0	11.8	1.7	12.0	11.6	3.4
Agricultural Services	2.2	2.0	10.0	2.2	2.0	10.0	2.2	2.1	4.8
Government	149.8	145.9	2.7	148.4	144.5	2.7	145.9	141.5	3.1
Federal Government	40.3	39.3	2.5	40.3	39.3	2.5	40.2	39.3	2.3
U.S. Federal Defense	22.3	21.6	3.2	22.2	21.5	3.3	22.1	21.3	3.8
Other Federal Government	18.0	17.7	1.7	18.1	17.8	1.7	18.1	18.0	0.6
State Government	41.8	39.7	5.3	40.9	38.8	5.4	38.9	36.5	6.6
State Education	23.4	22.1	5.9	22.3	21.1	5.7	20.1	18.7	7.5
Other State Government	18.5	17.6	5.1	18.6	17.7	5.1	18.8	17.8	5.6
Local Government	67.7	66.9	1.2	67.2	66.4	1.2	66.8	65.7	1.7
Local Education	44.1	43.6	1.1	43.2	42.7	1.2	41.7	41.0	1.7
Other Local Government	23.6	23.3	1.3	24.0	23.7	1.3	25.1	24.7	1.6
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. 1989 (f)	Nov. 1988	% Change	Oct. 1989 (p)	Sept. 1989 (r)	Aug. 1989	July 1989	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,726.0	1,702.0	1.4	1,724.0	1,722.0	1,720.0	1,718.0	1,716.0	1,714.0	1,712.0	1,710.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,116.7	1,101.2	1.4	1,115.4	1,114.1	1,112.8	1,111.5	1,110.2	1,108.9	1,107.6	1,106.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	808.1	766.3	5.5	796.5	794.6	789.3	780.4	776.6	769.9	773.2	776.3
Participation Rate	72.4	69.6	—	71.4	71.3	70.9	70.2	69.9	69.4	69.8	70.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	776.7	734.6	5.7	765.6	763.4	756.2	747.0	740.8	734.1	738.5	741.8
Employment Ratio[3]	69.6	66.7	—	68.6	68.5	68.0	67.2	66.7	66.2	66.7	67.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	31.4	31.7	—0.9	30.9	31.2	33.1	33.4	35.8	35.8	34.7	34.5
Unemployment Rate	3.9	4.1	—	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	308.6	334.9	—7.8	318.9	319.5	323.5	331.1	333.6	339.0	334.4	330.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	146.5	138.4	5.9	145.3	145.1	142.2	141.4	141.8	140.8	139.7	138.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	703.5	672.9	4.6	700.6	698.6	691.2	687.2	692.3	687.2	680.8	679.0
Mining	8.0	7.6	5.1	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.6
Contract Construction	27.2	26.0	4.8	26.3	26.0	25.7	25.6	26.0	26.6	26.4	26.0
Manufacturing	104.9	101.5	3.3	103.9	103.6	103.2	102.8	103.5	102.8	101.9	102.1
Durable Goods	70.2	68.2	2.9	69.6	69.4	68.8	68.0	68.9	68.4	67.9	68.3
Nondurable Goods	34.7	33.4	4.1	34.4	34.1	34.4	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.0	33.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	41.9	40.9	2.4	41.5	41.4	40.5	40.5	40.9	40.4	40.3	40.2
Trade	168.7	158.3	6.5	168.6	168.6	167.2	165.6	165.6	164.5	162.7	162.3
Wholesale	38.6	35.9	7.5	38.6	38.4	38.1	37.6	37.9	37.7	37.3	38.1
Retail	130.1	122.4	6.3	130.0	130.2	129.2	128.0	127.8	126.8	125.4	124.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.2	33.0	0.6	33.2	33.1	33.0	33.3	33.0	32.8	32.9	33.1
Services	171.6	161.3	6.4	171.0	169.7	168.7	168.1	167.4	166.2	163.0	162.9
Government	148.1	144.2	2.7	147.5	147.8	144.2	143.0	147.4	146.0	145.6	144.9
Federal	41.0	40.0	2.5	40.8	40.0	39.9	39.6	39.5	40.2	40.2	39.8
State	40.4	38.3	5.3	40.2	41.0	41.1	41.0	40.6	39.9	39.5	39.1
Local	66.7	65.9	1.2	66.5	66.7	63.2	62.5	67.3	65.8	65.9	66.0

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1989(p)	% Change from Oct. '88	% Distribution	Oct. 1989(p)	% Change from Oct. '88	% Distribution	Oct. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	397.0	4.1	100.0	309.4	5.2	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.7	2.7	1.9	0.8	33.3	0.3	6.6	77.6
Contract Construction	25.4	3.3	6.4	3.4	17.2	1.1	22.7	78.8
Manufacturing	71.6	1.3	18.0	33.4	8.1	10.8	69.3	66.0
Durable Goods	50.7	1.8	12.8	19.4	6.0	6.3	44.1	62.9
Nondurable Goods	20.9	0.0	5.3	14.0	11.1	4.5	25.2	72.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.8	4.0	7.3	12.8	—0.8	4.1	30.3	72.8
Total Trade	89.7	3.1	22.6	79.4	10.7	25.7	148.6	87.9
Wholesale Trade	26.9	8.0	6.8	11.8	6.3	3.8	32.3	83.5
Retail Trade	62.8	1.1	15.8	67.6	11.6	21.8	116.3	89.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.6	4.6	3.4	19.5	—2.0	6.3	24.9	75.2
Services	80.4	5.9	20.3	91.5	6.8	29.6	130.8	76.1
Total Government	79.8	6.5	20.1	68.6	—1.4	22.2	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.1	—1.3	5.8	17.2	8.2	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.8	3.3	3.9	6.6	3.1	2.1	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.5	—9.6	1.9	10.6	11.6	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	23.2	22.1	5.8	17.7	—10.6	5.7	NA	NA
State Education	13.4	3.9	3.4	8.9	8.5	2.9	NA	NA
Other State Government	9.8	60.7	2.5	8.8	—24.1	2.8	NA	NA
Local Government	33.5	3.1	8.4	33.7	—0.6	10.9	NA	NA
Local Education	17.7	6.0	4.5	25.5	—1.9	8.2	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.8	0.0	4.0	8.2	3.8	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Nov. 1989(f)	Nov. 1988	% Chg.	Oct. 1989(p)	Sept. 1989(r)	Nov. 1989(f)	Nov. 1988	% Chg.	Oct. 1989(p)	Sept. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	533.5	504.8	5.7	523.0	523.4	115.8	110.6	4.5	113.7	115.0
Employed Persons	516.1	486.4	6.1	505.4	504.6	111.9	107.3	4.3	110.1	111.2
Unemployed	17.4	18.4	—5.4	17.6	18.8	3.7	3.3	12.1	3.6	3.8
Percent of Labor Force	3.3	3.6	—	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.0	—	3.2	3.3
Seasonally Adjusted	3.7	4.1	—	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	—	3.9	3.6
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	490.7	466.0	5.3	486.3	485.2	89.3	86.4	3.4	88.7	89.2
Mining	2.7	2.5	8.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.6	18.3	7.1	20.0	20.6	3.3	3.1	6.5	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	68.3	65.6	4.1	67.9	67.7	14.3	14.0	2.1	14.2	14.1
Durable Goods	47.4	45.0	5.3	47.4	47.4	9.0	8.9	1.1	9.0	8.9
Nondurable Goods	20.9	20.6	1.5	20.5	20.3	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.2	5.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	32.3	31.2	3.5	31.8	32.0	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.9
Total Trade	125.3	118.4	5.8	122.0	121.9	20.1	18.7	7.5	19.9	19.9
Wholesale Trade	32.0	30.6	4.6	31.9	31.9	3.2	2.8	14.3	3.2	3.2
Retail Trade	93.3	87.8	6.3	90.1	90.0	16.9	15.9	6.3	16.7	16.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.0	27.1	—0.4	27.1	27.2	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.4
Services	117.4	107.6	9.1	117.1	116.8	32.4	31.4	3.2	32.6	32.9
Total Government	96.1	95.3	2.9	97.4	96.0	14.0	14.1	—0.7	13.7	13.9

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov. '89(f)	Oct.'89(p)	Sept. '89(r)	Nov. '88	Nov. '89(f)	Nov. '88	% Change	Nov. '89(f)	Nov. '88	% Change
State Total	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	815,300	773,160	5.5	712,000	678,150	5.0
Bear River	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.7	53,240	49,700	7.1	44,410	42,430	4.7
Box Elder	2.5	3.5	2.9	3.1	18,540	18,520	0.1	15,900	15,480	2.7
Cache	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.9	33,890	30,410	11.4	28,140	26,600	5.8
Rich	1.8	1.3	1.7	8.8	820	770	6.5	370	350	5.7
Wasatch Front	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	548,630	517,700	5.6	502,190	476,990	5.3
North	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	162,990	152,910	6.6	124,560	118,790	4.9
Davis	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	82,770	77,140	7.3	58,990	54,600	4.1
Morgan	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.9	1,670	1,640	1.8	940	910	3.3
Weber	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	78,550	74,130	6.0	66,760	63,280	5.5
South	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	383,640	364,790	5.2	377,620	358,200	5.4
Salt Lake	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.9	372,210	353,560	5.3	367,250	348,120	5.5
Tooele	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.5	11,430	11,230	1.8	10,370	10,080	2.9
Mountainlands	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	128,180	122,680	4.5	98,990	95,450	3.6
Summit	6.4	5.9	6.1	5.3	7,790	7,420	5.0	6,910	6,590	4.9
Utah	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.5	115,550	110,570	4.5	89,300	86,320	3.5
Wasatch	7.7	6.8	6.2	7.8	4,840	4,690	3.2	2,690	2,540	5.5
Central	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	22,290	21,250	4.9	15,150	14,620	3.6
Juab	5.7	4.5	4.4	6.6	2,070	1,920	7.8	1,690	1,610	4.3
Millard	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.7	5,210	5,200	0.2	3,290	3,180	2.5
Piute	8.4	6.3	8.9	9.0	360	360	—2.8	190	180	0.0
Sanpete	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	6,870	6,320	8.7	4,270	4,060	5.2
Sevier	5.5	5.8	5.0	4.7	6,630	6,290	5.4	5,210	5,070	2.8
Wayne	6.2	6.0	7.3	5.3	1,160	1,160	0.0	550	520	5.8
Southwestern	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.2	32,790	30,860	6.2	24,230	22,770	6.4
Beaver	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	2,040	2,010	1.5	1,320	1,270	3.9
Garfield	7.2	9.8	7.9	7.8	1,400	1,350	3.7	1,310	1,250	4.8
Iron	5.3	3.8	4.6	3.7	8,810	8,530	3.3	7,010	6,830	2.6
Kane	6.9	7.0	6.5	4.9	2,530	2,330	8.6	1,470	1,380	6.5
Washington	3.9	3.5	3.6	4.0	18,000	16,640	8.2	13,120	12,040	9.0
Uintah Basin	7.0	7.9	7.7	7.9	13,130	12,950	1.4	10,720	10,310	4.0
Daggett	1.7	2.3	1.6	2.1	440	460	—4.3	300	290	3.4
Duchesne	7.6	9.1	9.6	7.9	4,410	4,410	0.0	3,490	3,410	2.3
Uintah	6.9	7.6	7.0	8.2	8,280	8,060	2.5	6,930	6,610	4.8
Southeastern	7.8	7.2	7.0	7.5	19,060	18,020	5.9	16,410	15,590	5.3
Carbon	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.6	8,960	8,150	5.5	7,620	7,240	5.2
Emery	8.2	6.9	5.8	6.9	3,700	3,500	5.7	3,670	3,500	4.9
Grand	9.6	8.6	8.9	8.8	2,880	2,660	8.3	2,020	1,880	7.4
San Juan	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.7	3,900	3,710	5.1	3,100	2,970	4.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1989	Sept.(r) 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.(p) 1989	Sept.(r) 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.(p) 1989	Sept.(r) 1988	Oct. 1988
MINING	$495.45	$515.10	$531.03	45.0	46.7	45.7	$11.01	$11.03	$11.62
MANUFACTURING	416.16	408.44	406.37	40.8	40.6	40.8	10.20	10.06	9.96
Durable Goods	424.13	414.70	408.95	41.5	41.1	41.1	10.22	10.09	9.95
Nondurable Goods	397.10	393.00	399.80	39.2	39.3	40.1	10.13	10.00	9.97
TRADE	217.38	213.58	227.45	29.1	29.5	29.5	7.47	7.24	7.71
Wholesale Trade	378.74	362.81	411.59	36.7	36.1	37.9	10.32	10.05	10.86
Retail Trade	164.12	164.07	167.50	26.6	27.3	26.8	6.17	6.01	6.25
AVERAGE	276.77	271.58	281.62	32.6	32.8	32.9	8.49	8.28	8.56

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1989	Sept.(r) 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.(p) 1989	Sept.(r) 1989	Oct. 1988	Oct.(p) 1989	Sept.(r) 1989	Oct. 1988
MINING	$552.57	$567.46	$548.66	40.6	41.3	39.5	$13.61	$13.74	$13.89
Metal Mining	501.08	506.97	531.30	42.5	43.0	42.1	11.79	11.79	12.62
Bituminous Coal Mining	639.22	663.63	613.68	36.8	37.9	35.7	17.37	17.51	17.19
MANUFACTURING	414.72	406.06	411.23	40.5	39.5	41.0	10.24	10.28	10.08
Durable Goods	435.34	418.80	424.55	41.5	40.0	41.5	10.49	10.47	10.23
Primary Metal Industries	557.14	529.94	541.11	44.5	42.6	44.1	12.52	12.44	12.27
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	418.08	402.19	405.87	41.6	39.2	41.5	10.05	10.26	9.98
Transportation Equipment	590.47	604.88	587.95	43.1	43.8	43.2	13.70	13.81	13.61
Nondurable Goods	378.49	383.30	388.33	38.7	38.6	40.2	9.78	9.93	9.66
Food & Kindred Products	356.59	375.46	379.55	39.1	39.9	41.3	9.12	9.41	9.19
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	495.28	502.11	510.72	41.0	41.6	42.0	12.08	12.07	12.16
TRADE	209.45	205.03	212.40	29.5	29.5	29.5	7.10	6.95	7.20
Wholesale Trade	371.12	354.42	394.42	36.6	35.8	37.6	10.14	9.90	10.49
Retail Trade	164.18	163.43	162.98	27.5	27.7	27.3	5.97	5.90	5.97
Food Stores	137.24	144.43	153.94	25.7	26.5	25.7	5.34	5.45	5.99
Other Retail	197.46	193.05	183.70	30.1	29.7	29.7	6.56	6.50	6.32
AVERAGE	282.53	277.02	284.57	33.2	32.9	33.4	8.51	8.42	8.52

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Nov. '89	Preliminary Oct. '89	Final Sept. '89	Final Nov. '88	Final Oct. '88	Final Sept. '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	12,202	12,838	12,396	11,025	11,600	10,314
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	10,500	10,441	6,491	9,500	9,420	20,150
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	22,702	23,279	18,887	20,525	21,020	30,464
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,100	9,100	10,487	7,827	7,827	6,865
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	8,295	9,187	7,881	6,299	6,976	7,708
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,161	1,088	880	1,766	1,105	819
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	6,349	6,319	6,319	7,928	7,006	6,658
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	0.95	0.95	0.97	1.28	1.12	1.08
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,110,780	$3,374,281	$3,483,261	$4,622,416	$3,609,988	$4,023,711

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Oct. '89	Sept. '89	Aug. '89	Oct. '88	From Last Month	Oct. '88 to Oct. '89	Sept. '88 to Sept. '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**125.6**	**125.0**	**124.6**	**120.2**	**0.5**	**4.5**	**4.3**
Food and Beverages	126.3	125.9	125.6	120.3	0.5	4.5	4.3
Food at Home	125.4	125.0	124.9	119.0	0.1	5.4	5.0
Housing	124.4	124.3	124.2	119.0	0.1	3.8	3.7
Rent Residential	134.7	133.9	133.5	129.4	0.3	4.1	3.7
Fuel and Other Util.	108.0	109.7	109.7	111.6	0.0	2.5	3.1
Medical Care	152.7	151.7	150.7	141.2	0.7	8.1	8.0
Apparel and Upkeep	122.7	120.0	115.0	120.7	4.3	1.7	1.9
Transportation	114.5	113.7	114.3	110.0	—0.5	4.1	3.6
Gasoline	88.8	88.8	91.1	81.6	—2.5	8.8	6.9
Energy[3]	94.6	95.9	97.0	89.9	—1.1	5.2	4.4
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	124.2	123.6	123.2	118.9	0.5	4.5	4.3
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.796**	**$.800**	**$.803**	**$.832**	**—0.5**	**—4.3**	**—4.2**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	112.7	112.3	112.0	108.2	0.4	4.2	3.9
Finished Goods	114.8	113.5	113.3	109.3	1.1	5.0	4.5
Intermediate Materials	112.3	112.4	112.1	108.6	—0.1	3.4	3.4
Crude Materials	101.8	102.0	101.0	95.6	—0.2	6.5	5.5

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

POPULATION RANKING AND GROWTH OF UTAH'S TEN LARGEST CITIES
1980 and 1988

1980 Ranking			1988 Ranking			Growth 1980-1988
1	Salt Lake City	163,034	1	Salt Lake City	152,740	—6.3%
2	Provo	74,111	2	West Valley City	93,030	28.3%
3	West Valley City	72,509	3	Provo	73,250	—1.2%
4	Ogden	64,407	4	Sandy City	73,120	40.0%
5	Orem	52,399	5	Ogden	66,320	3.0%
6	Sandy	52,210	6	Orem	64,420	22.9%
7	Bountiful	32,877	7	West Jordan	50,140	83.5%
8	West Jordan	27,327	8	Layton	36,660	38.8%
9	Logan	26,844	9	Bountiful	34,000	3.4%
10	Layton	26,403	10	Murray	29,670	15.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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